



General Assembly

January Session, 2013

Amendment

LCO No. 8493

HB0648908493HDO

Offered by:

REP. URBAN, 43rd Dist.

SEN. BARTOLOMEO, 13th Dist.

REP. FAWCETT, 133rd Dist.

To: House Bill No. 6489

File No. 221

Cal. No. 164

"AN ACT CONCERNING CHILDREN'S SAFETY."

1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and substitute the
2 following in lieu thereof:

3 "Section 1. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) For purposes of this section
4 and sections 2 and 3 of this act:

5 (1) "Chemical" means (A) a substance with a distinct molecular
6 composition, or (B) a group of structurally-related substances.
7 "Chemical" includes the breakdown products of the substance or
8 substances that form through decomposition, degradation or
9 metabolism.

10 (2) "Priority chemical" means a chemical that has attributes that pose
11 a health risk to a developing fetus or child by virtue of such chemical's
12 toxicological concern and bioavailability.

13 (3) "Toxicological concern" means a chemical that by virtue of its
14 distinct molecular composition may increase the risk of cancer, genetic
15 damage, harm to early life development or damage to internal organs
16 and functional systems in human beings.

17 (4) "Bioavailability" means the degree and rate at which a substance
18 is absorbed into a living system or is made available at the site of
19 physiological activity.

20 (5) "Consumer product" means any item sold for residential or
21 commercial use, including any component parts and packaging, that is
22 sold for: (A) Use in a residence, child care facility, licensed pursuant to
23 section 17a-145 of the general statutes, or school, as defined in
24 subsection (g) of section 10-233a of the general statutes; or (B) an
25 outdoor residential use if any child twelve years of age or younger
26 may have direct contact with the item. "Consumer product" does not
27 include (i) a food or beverage or an additive to a food or beverage, a
28 tobacco product or a pesticide regulated by the United States
29 Environmental Protection Agency, (ii) a drug or biologic regulated by
30 the United States Department of Health and Human Services or federal
31 Food and Drug Administration or the packaging of a drug or biologic
32 regulated by the federal Food and Drug Administration if the
33 packaging is also regulated by the federal Food and Drug
34 Administration, or (iii) an item sold for outdoor residential use that
35 includes composite material made from polyester resins.

36 Sec. 2. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) Not later than January 1,
37 2014, the Commissioner of Public Health shall identify priority
38 chemicals that present the greatest risk for adverse effects to children
39 on the basis of their toxicity and exposure potential.

40 (b) Not later than January 1, 2016, and biennially thereafter, the
41 Commissioner of Public Health shall review the priority chemicals
42 identified pursuant to subsection (a) of this section and shall (1)
43 consider identifying additional priority chemicals that meet the criteria
44 set forth in said subsection (a), or (2) reconsider the identification of a

45 chemical as a priority chemical based upon emerging information.

46 Sec. 3. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) Not later than July 1, 2014, and
47 biennially thereafter, the Commissioner of Public Health shall submit,
48 in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general
49 statutes, a report to the joint standing committees of the General
50 Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to children and public
51 health. Such report shall include: (1) Recommendations for reducing
52 the exposure of children to priority chemicals; (2) a list of consumer
53 products containing priority chemicals that may lead to children's
54 exposure to such chemicals; (3) a summary of actions taken in other
55 states to assess the risks and alter the uses and releases of priority
56 chemicals; (4) an evaluation of the effects of reporting requirements,
57 product labeling, public advisories, phase-outs and bans on protecting
58 children from priority chemicals; and (5) an assessment of the
59 feasibility of phase-outs and bans by investigating the availability of
60 safer replacement chemicals, if applicable. Such report may
61 recommend that focused alternative assessments for chemicals in
62 consumer products be required of any entity manufacturing or selling
63 such products in the state. The Department of Public Health may
64 review such assessments and provide an updated set of
65 recommendations on that chemical to the legislature not later than six
66 months after receiving the alternative assessment.

67 Sec. 4. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) The Chemical Innovations
68 Institute, established pursuant to section 22a-903 of the general
69 statutes, shall seek sources of funding to help businesses within the
70 state that utilize priority chemicals in consumer products identify
71 green chemistry alternatives to such priority chemicals. The Chemical
72 Innovations Institute may collaborate with colleges and universities in
73 the state to identify such green chemistry alternatives to such priority
74 chemicals."

<p>This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:</p>
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Section 1	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 2	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 3	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 4	<i>from passage</i>	New section